WASHINGTON

A RICH COMEDY IN THE HOUSE

Congressional Muddle Over a Negro Celebration.

A Magnanimous Darky-He is Willing to Fraternize with White Folks.

Hearing of the Legal Tender Cases Postponed.

Attorney General Hoar's Resignation Determined Upon.

WASHINGTON, April 11, 1870. Attorney General Hour Determines to Return to Private Life.

Notwithstanding the contradictions of the report that Attorney General Hoar is about to retire from the Cabinet, I have excellent authority for reiterating it. My information is that Mr. Hoar will return to the shades of private life about the midd le of next September, and that a prominent Pennsylvanian will succeed to the direction of the Law Office of the government. The thing has been arranged between the President and Senator Cameron, so that it may help the party in the Reystone State in the October election. The Pennsylvanians have all along been complaining of executive neglect in not recognizing the claims of their State to a Cabinet position. Sensing for State rights on this point, and the President weary of the incessant importunities, has finally yielded. Cameron thus gets the power in his own hands once more; though what particular good the Attorney Generalship will be to his State in turning an election is not patent, unless old Simon proposes to clean out all the little district attorneys and marshals appointed under the ever amiable Hoar. Let it be understood that Hoar retires entirely at his own request, and not through any dissatisfaction entertained by the President. Mr. Hoar has been in full accord with the Presi dent from the moment of his appointment until now, and only quits the field because, as some say, be prefers private to political life, or, as others say because of the bitter disappointment he experienced when rejected by the Senate as a fitting candidate for the Supreme beach.

A Rich Comedy in the House-Muddle Over a Negro Celebration-Quarrel Among the

The House to-day passed a resolution under a suspension of the rules, just after the morning hour, giving the use of the hall of the house to the negroes for a celebration of the ratification of the Fifteentl amendment next Wednesday evening. The resolution was offered by a carpet-bagger from North Carolina, named Dockery, and was carried through as a party measure. Afterwards a resolution was passed authorizing the appointment of committee of the House to make arrangements for paracipating in the celebration. Among those appointed on the committee was Sunset Cox and Eldridge, of Wisconsin, both democrats. The ouncement of their names on such committee was the occasion of general merriment in the House, and both demo crats and republicans enjoyed a hearty laugh at their expense. Cox took the thing good imoredly, and improved the occasion to get back a reply to Butler's famous "shoo, fly" hit. Eld ridge blushed up to the roots of his hair and laughed at the fun, but he positively declined to have anything to do with the affair. Late in the afternoon, just before the adjournment, Judge Kelsey, of New York, moved to rescind the action of the House, granting the use of the hall and appointing a committee. A large num-ber of the radicals had gone home and Kelsey's resolution to rescind was carried. In the meantime the special committee, consisting

of Dockery, Allison, Maynard, Cox and Eld-ridge, had been escorted down to the where claims are generally Sergeant-at-Arms Ordway, who takes a great interest in the Mayor Bowen branch of the republicans of this district, acted as master of ceremonies, conducting the committee in a dignified liberate. A tremendous crowd of interested darkles and twenty whites or so were about the room, waiting anxiously for the arri val of the committee men. There were Bowenites, anti-Bowenites and some few independents. When the two democratic members-Cox and Eldridge-made their appearance the darkey cheered lustily, taking it as a great honor that socalled copperneads should condescend to particular pate in a purely African affair. Dockery, the chairman, took his seat and called the meeting to order, when half a dozen darkies immediately jumped up to speak. One O. Peters, a colored friend of Bowen, was the first recognized, and made a speech in favor of his side of the ques tion. Then a big buck negro with speciacles got on his feet and commenced a very amusing discourse it regular plantation lingo. He said:-"We tank you Senators, for given us dis great glorification. tank you for given us de human rights." One of the republican members foreseeing that this style of oratory would only afford Cox and Eldridge some tun, cut the grateful orator very short, and gave an opportunity to the Rev. Sella Martin to speak his piece. Martin is a highly polished mulatto, and acquitted himself in a style that left little room for criticism. After explaining why the Bowen party should be recognized he spoke of the blessed fifteenth amendment, and said some thing pretty in favor of general annesty. Mr. Eld riage interrupted the speaker to know whether dem ocrats should be included in the amnesty, to which Martin responded-"Yes, sir; now that I see the fitteenth amendment accomplished my brethren. I wish bygones to be bygones, and charity and good will only to prevail in the future." similed sarcastically.

Just about this time Captain Grant, Generalissimo

of the Boys in Blue, appeared, and was introduced by Sunset Cox. Grant was against Bowen and pitches in in rough style. He delared that the genuine Atrican republicans had made arrangements for celebration on the 18th, and that the Bowen faction. m order to spoil that programme, had tried to get up another celebration to come off sooner. In ord to make it more effective the Bowen men had sought for the use of the Hall of Representatives on Wednes-day night passed through false representations. He declared that the Bowenites were a parcel of im posters and political schemers, whose only object the Mayoralty. He (Grant) belonged to nobody: he was a free, independent man; he had spent his hun represented, though a white man, over three thou sand colored voters of the district. The Bowenites only represented political hucksters.

Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, interrupted Captain Grant to say that he understood that the resolution passed by the House was to give the hall to the colored people. "Are you," said Maynard, addressing Grant, "are you, sir, a colored man?" caused a general laugh at Grant's expense, in the

Downing, the colored oysterman, was the next speaker introduced, and commenced by saying that he thought the great object of the celebration and of this meeting ought to be to unite the party. "Oh, very well, then," said Cox, rising gravely. "If this is a party affair I think, Eldridge, you and I had better leave the affair to the republican members. are cosmopolitan and ought to leave.

This created another laugh; but it was evident about this time that the rival colored factions were coming highly excited. They were talking at

each other in furious style and seemed disposed to settle the quarrel in very unparliamentary fashion, when just in good season arrived a colored mesenger of the House, out of breath, wh annoduced that the resolution had been rescinded. "Rescinded! rescinded!" shouled a dozen in one breath, and looking feriously at the messenger. "Yes, gentlemen," said the messenger, "Resounded" "Then," said one of the com mittee, "our labors are at an end; we are function officia." "Punch and whate"—shouted one of the darkies in lively expectation of a free drink, evidently. "Yes," said Cox, "punch and pies will be supplied the whole party by our friend Downing, here." Downing suddenly disappeared at this hospitable announcement at his expense. "I think we cannot adjourn sine die," said Eldringe, "unless we get some official and authentic information regarding the rescinding of the resolution." Hereupon the colored messenger shot out of the room and in a short time returned with Judge Kelsey, who entered bowing and shaking his hat very respectfully towards his colored citizens. "Those are not the committee," said Cox to Keisey; "we white men are the committee." Judge Kelsey bowed very gravely to the committee and said, "Gentie-men, I had the bonor to offer the resolution to rescind, which was carried. I did it (turning to the darkies) through no disrespect to the colored citizens, but because I think the hall ought not be ind, which was carried. I did it (turning to desecrated by allowing its use for nigger rights female rights, or any other purpose outside of that for which it was originally intended. Good morn-ing, gentlemen," and Kelsey left. The darkies of the Bowen persuasion were completely overwhelmed while those on the other side shouted in triumph The entire affair was one of the best comedies of the

Protecting Voters at Elections-Marked Rollots Prohibited. Some busybody wrote a letter recently to Judge Lawrence, of Ohlo, informing him that the Virginia Legislature had passed a law making it necessary and residence written or printed on the outside of his ballot. The writer stated that the object was to "spot" the negroes so that their employers might intimidate tuem and seep them from voting the republican ticket through fear of losing their places. To remedy this supposed evil Lawrence introduce a bill to-day which provides that no person shall be the ballot he casts at the polls, the laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding. It further pro vides that any person causing the name of a voter to be written or printed on his ballot, or using any other means to identify said voter with a view of in fluencing his action at the poils, shall be deemed guilty of a crime, and on conviction shall be pun-ished by a fine of \$1,000 and imprisoned one month.

Dr. Hays has been here for some days past lobbying against the appropriation of \$100,000 for Captain Hall's expedition to the Polar Sea. The Docto is not a good lobbyist. He called upon a distin guished official to solicit his influence against the appropriation, when the following dialogue tool

OFFICIAL-What are your objections, Poctor, t Captain Hall?

Dr. HAYES-He is incompetent; is not a pautica man. To be sure be has resided among the Esquimaux, but that does not make him competent to command a sea-going vessel.

OFFICIAL-Do you propose to organize another expedition Polar seaward? Dr. HAVEE-Well, yes, some of my friends thought

of asking aid for the purpose. Certainly, the expedition ought to be commanded by a nautical man.

OFFICIAL—Is it to be a nautical expedition? Dr. HAYES—Most certainly.

A general conversation of some ten minutes here

nterposed, when the cross-examination was resumed as follows:—
OFFICIAL—Doctor, how do you propose to reach

Dr. HAYES-I should take a small steam vessel to some point where I could plant a small colony, as a rendezvous, and then proceed overland to the Polar Sea, taking a couple of whaleboats along on sledges,

drawn by dogs.

OFFICIAL—Doctor, don't you think Captain Hall entitled to some credit for the Escovery of the late of Sir John Franklin after all others had failed? Dr. HAVES-Weil, ves. Captain Hall is an ener gene and worthy person.

OFFICIAL-Yes, he is certainly a worthy man. He has done more for Polar exploration, according to the means furnished him, than all others put to gether, and therefore he deserves encouragemen instead of detraction.

The Doctor appeared before the Appropriation Committee of the House to-day and made a statement similar to the one he made last week before ing the proposed expedition to the Arctic regions. Captain Hall was also before the committee to urge his project of an appropriation of \$100,000 to fit out against the proposition of Captain Hall. If an expe dition was sent out by the government he wanted to see it made a success. He argued that it should be entirely nautical and not undertake to make ex plorations by land. As there was no bill or resolution before the committee on the subject no action was taken.

National Academy of Sciences. The National Academy of Sciences will hold its annual spring session in this city during the present week. The meetings for scientific communications take place in Lincoln Hall, commencing to-morrow at noon and are open to the public. All persons interested in scientific inquiry are invited to atten-Discharged Soldiers Linble to the Income Tax Commissioner Delano has written a letter concerning the inquiries which have recently been made a the Internal Revenue Office by officers and soldiers of the late war with regard to the resolution of July 28, 1867, exempting soldiers' incomes from special tax imposed by the resolution of July 4. 1864, and asking if, under its provisions, they are not entitled to exemption of income taxes for 1869 The Commissioner, in his reply, which quotes the various laws of Congress on the subject of general and special income tax, says that the exemption is limited to the special tax imposed by the reso lution of July 4, 1864, and has no reference what ever to the income of 1869.

Personal. Secretary Robeson returned to Washington this norning and was at the Navy Department to-day General Sherman has also returned.

President Grant and Secretary Belknap are ex ected to return this evening and Secretary Bout well to-morrow.

THE LEGAL TENDER CASES.

Hearing of Arguments by the United States Supreme Court In the Legal Tender Cuse

WASHINGTON, April 11, 1870. Mr. Potter, of New York, read to the Suprem Court this afternoon a letter from James M. Carlisle who is now absent from Washington on professions business, upon the subject of the cases of Denning and Latham against the United States, which were set for argument to-day, and in which he state that his associate counsel was suffering from sever indisposition. As a further reason why the case should be postponed Mr. Potter said that the Attor ney General's brief was filed only on Saturday might The Attorney General expressed his surprise a Mr. Carlisle's absence, as that gentleman was pro sent in the court when the motion was made to argue those cases, which were still bending, not having been disposed of by the opinion in the ota cases involving the legal tender question.

Chief Justice Chase remarked that, as the prin ciple in the cases of Denning and Latham was affected by the decision pronounced by the Court,

affected by the decision pronounced by the Court, they were passed over.

Associate Justice Nelson made a similar remark. The Attorney General sale he could only bow to the order of the court.

Associate Justice Miller did not understand that the cases to which reference was made had been passed over by the Court.

The Chief Justice observed that it was so directed by the majority of line bench.

The Attorney ceneral said he was not aware of it, as it took place before the commencement of his term of office. There was no record to show that there was any such understanding. He found here those cases standing for argument, and, thinking it was of importance to the public, he had made the motion for a re-argument. If the subject involving the constitutionality of the Leval Tender act was to

be re-argued at all the sooner the better it would be for all parties, because there were at this moment great interests pending in connection with contracts made before the passage of the act and whether payments should be made in gold or legal tender notes. He had no objection under the circumstances stated by Mr. Potter to deiny the argument for the convenience of counsel, but he desired it to be heard during the present term of the court. He thought any other disposition would be injurious to both public and private interests. Mr. Carrisie, he stated, had on Saturday withorawa his brief on the legal tender question.

Mr. Potters remited that Mr. Carlisle's engagement

had on Saturday withdrawn his brief on the legal tender question.

Mr. Porters replied that Mr. Carlisle's engagement claewhere was prior to any order or understanding as to the rehearing of the argument in those cases, and besides the other counsel in them was ill. He could not see what inconvenience would result to the public if the argument should not be heard the the public if the argument should not be heard they are a fifty years hence. Nothing but the abstract question could be heard. The decision already made worked to debtors no injustice. Ninety-nine of a hundred of the debts contracted eight years ago had long since been inquidated. He was at a loss to know how the question was to be settled otherwise than it had been settled by this court. It was decided by the judges who heard the argument, dive against three. Unless some of the judges had changed their minds he was at a loss to know how the question could otherwise be decided. He saw no reason why argument should be reopened.

Associate Justice Davis said the only question was whether there should be a continuation of time. The case having been set for a rehearing three of them, himself and Justices Strong and Swayne, at that end of the bench, would agree that the argument should be postponed until next Monday, but no longer.

Chief Justice Chase was understood to say that the

nent such as the base was understood to say that the consider Justice Chase was understood to say that the two cases of Denning and Latham were not argued because the principle they contained was argued if the other similar cases, and it had been his duty to make this announcement. make this announcement.

After further conversation it was formally announced that the argument was postponed until next Monday.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS. Second Session.

SENATE

WASHINGTON, April 11, 1870. PETITIONS.

Mr. SUMNER, (rep.) of Mass., presented resolution

of the Massachusetts Legislature in favor of a postal telegraph service; also the memorial of members of the Universal Peace Society setting forth their object to be the disarmament of all the great Powers, and therefore asking Congress not to sanction the proposed enlargement of the West Point Military

TRANSPORTATION OF CATTLE BY BAILROAD.

Mr. SUMNER offered a resolution directing the Committee on Agriculture to inquire what legislation is necessary for the regulation of the transportation is necessary for the regulation of the transportation of cattle and other animals on railroads of the United States so as to secure for the animals sumicent space and ventilation.

Mr. SUMNER read from a letter explanatory of the wholesale torture practised upon animals in their transportation from West to East, setting forth the horrors of the passage on cattle trains, the overcrowding, suffocation and trampling to death of the public health from the sale of diseased cattle. The resolution was adopted.

COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE.

The Senate insisted upon its amendments to the Deficiency Appropriation bull, and Messrs. Morthly of Maine, Sawyer and Casserly were appointed a committee of conference.

The NORTHERN PACIFIC BAILBOAD. TRANSPORTATION OF CATTLE BY BAILROAD.

mittee of conference.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC BALLROAD.

At forty minutes past one o'clock the Northern Pacific Railroad bil, allowing the company to issue its bonds in the construction of its road, &c., was resumed.

its bonds in the construction of its road, &c., was resumed.

Mr. Thurman, (dem.) of Ohio, submitted an amendment to require the sale of atternate sections of land to actual settlers except such as is necessary for depot and other sites for the road, no purchase to exceed one hundred and sixty acres nor the deed therefor to be made out until the purchaser shall have occupied the land two years, the price per acre not to exceed one dollar and siventy-five cents. All lands not sold within fifteen years to revert to the United States, and this legislation to depend upon the consent of the company to these conditions. Mr. Thurman claimed the lands already granted were sufficient to build and equip the road, and argued against the creation of a land monopoly in the names of the corporations.

of the corporations.

Mr. Corbett, (rep.) of Oregon, eulogized the importance and commercial value of the Northern Mr. Correct rep.) of Oregon, eulogized the importance and commercial value of the Northern Pacific road in the development of an extensive section. The company had in contemplation a system of European emigration for the more speedy settlement of the country along the ime of the road. In view of their disposition to prosecute their vast enterprise with alacrity, he advocated a hierarl policy toward them.

Mr. Harlan, (rep.) of lows, claimed that no authentic map of the line of the road, as required by aw, had been filled in the General Land Oilice. He said the officers of the company had declared over their official signatures that their land subsidy was enough to build a road, and argued at tength that the previous grants were a sufficient inducement to capital to enter into the enterprise.

Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Mass., moved to restrict the amendment of Mr. Thurman to the lands granted by the bill.

Mr. Thurman desired his amendments to apply to all the lands voted to the company, and implored the Senators to pause and reflect before voting away the whole public domain. Bills were now pending for giving to railroads four hundred million acres of land, enough to make twenty States. The Northern Pacific Company, having failed to make a survey and file a map of their road, had never acquired the vested right under their charter, and therefore the conditions prescribed by his amendment were neclinent. Mr. THURMAN desired his amendments to apply to Mr. Wilson's motion was agreed to—yeas 30, nays

menture tas modified was rejected. years 16, mays 26.

Mr. Wilson moved to limit the sale of the additional land now granted to actual settlers at not over \$2.50 per acre and in quantities not exceeding 160 acres. Lost—yeas 15, nays 22, as follows:— YEAS Mesers Anthony, Bayard, Casserly, Cragno, Davia, Fowler, Harian, Howell, Johnson, McCreery, Pool, Thurman, Tipton, Trumbull and Wilson—1s.

NAYS—Mesers. Ames. Chandler, Cole, Corbett, Drake, Flanagan, Gibert, Hamilin, Howard, Howe, Kellogg, McDonald, Morrill of Vt. Nye, Osborn, Fomeroy, Ramsey, Rice, Ross, Sawyer, Stewart and Williams—22.

Messrs. Fenton, Morton, Sumner and Edmunds, in avor of the amendment, paired with Messrs. Warfavor of the amendment, paired with Messrs. War-ner, Vickers, Stockton and Pratt, opposed to it. Without disposing of the bill the Senate, at ten minutes past six, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, April 11, 1870. BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERERO. By Mr. DAWES, (rep.) of Mass .- Resolutions of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in favor of the union of the telegraph with the postal service. By Mr. HAMILL, (dem.) of Md.-A joint resolution of the Maryland Legislature in reference to the revo

lution in Cuba.

By Mr. PORTER, (rep.) of Va .- Authorizing a sur vey of the James river, with a view to having the channel deepened and obstructions removed between Richmond and Harrison's bar.

By Mr. Lawrence. (rep.) of Ohio.—To protect the

free exercise of the elective franchise.

By Mr. Slocum, (dem.) of N. Y.—Relative to the mode of selecting candidates for admission to the naval and military academies.

By Mr. Sargent, (rep.) of Cal.—To impose a tax

By Mr. Sakgent. (rep.) of Cal.—To impose a tax on brandy distilled from apples, peaches and grapes, and to regulate the distillation thereof. The bill does not propose to change the present rate of taxation, but to relieve such distillation from certain regulations which are proper in grain distillation but are inconngruous and oppressive as applied to fruit distillation.

CELEBRATION OF THE FIFTENTH AMENIMENT. By Mr. Cobe, (rep.) of N. C.—Granting the hall of the House of Representatives to the colored people of the District of Columbia for the purpose of noiding a meeting in recognition of the ratification of the fifteenth amendment, next Wednesday evening, the House to participate in the ceremonies of the occasion.

the House to participate in the ceremonies of the oc-casion.

Mr. Hooper, (rep.) of Mass., made a point of order that the resolution was in condict with one of the rules of the House.

The Speaker directed the rule to be read, which The SPEAKER directed the rule to be read, which forbids the use of the half for any but its legitimate purpose, except where the House may, by a resolution, agree to take part in any ceremonies to be observed therein, and decided that the wording of the resolution took it out of the operation of the rule; but said, if the resolution were adopted, he would expect the House to instruct him in what manner the House would take part in the proceedings. The resolution was adopted—yeas 113, mays 55.

Mr. DOCKERY, (rep.) of N. C., in connection with the preceding resolution, offered the following:—

Resolved, That the Speaker of the House appoint a sele-committee of five to make arrangements for the House participate in the ceiebration of the fitteenth amendment of the evening of the 13th inst., and that the Speaker be re-quested to presude.

The SPEAKER ruled that unless the House met as House it was not competent to direct him to preside House it was not competent to direct him to pressed and that if it met as a House it must be subject to all the rules of the House, with the Speaker in the chair.

Mr. Dockery modified the resolution by striking out that part relating to the Speaker.

Mr. Dockery modified the resolution by striking out that part relating to the Speaker.
The resolution as modified was adopted by yeas, 107; nays, 44.
The Speaker announced the following as the select committee;—Messrs. Dockery, Maynard, Allison, Cox. and Ediridge. The mention of the sames of the two democratic members provoked very general aughter.

Mr. Cox. (dem.) of N. Y., rose and said that he could not serve on the committee except on one condition, that was that his iriend from Massachusetts (Mr. Butier; should be allowed to entertain the meeting with a little ministreisy. (Laughter.) He added that he declined to serve because he did not wish to meet with some persons who would be present, though he had no objection to the colored people.
Mr. Elendor (dem.) of Wis., said that he begged to be excused without any condition.

Mr. Cox. in explanation of his last remark, said that he understood the arrangement was got up in the interest of Mayor Bowen, as against the auti-Bowen republicans, and he did not wish to be mixed up with those political factions.

The SPEAKER put the question on excusing Mr. Eidridge, and announced that the noes had it.

Mr. Eldridge—As this is not a Congressional duty, and is not required by the House, I will not serve on that committee.

The SPEAKER—Is the gentieman serving on two committees.

The Steaker—Is the gentieman serving on two committees:

Mr. Eldridge—I do not put it on that ground, but on the ground that I am not required by my official position to render any such service, and I shall not render it.

The Speaker ruled that whenever the House directed a committee to carry out any of its orders a member was as much compelled, under the rules, to serve on that committee as on any other committee. It was not in the power of the Chair to excuse any gentleman from service on any committee.

Mr. Schence, (rep.) of Onio, suggested that the confideration of the application for excuse be postoned in order to consult the colored gentlemen whether they object. (Laughter.)

Mr. Cox thought that the faire had gone on long enough. The thing proposed was a desceration of the hall, which the gentleman nimself (Mr. Schence) had voted against.

had voted against.

Mr. Schence had voted against.

Mr. Schence remarked that he voted uniformly against giving the use of the hall to any but its legitimate purposes.

Mesers. Eldridge and Cox were not excused from service on the committee.

timate purposes.

Messrs. Ediridge and Cox were not excused from service on the committee.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The House then, at two o'clock P. M., went into committee on the Tariff bill, Mr. Wheeler in the chair, resuming its consideration at the paragraph taxing women's and children's dress goods.

On motion of Mr. Schenck the paragraph was amended by inserting the words "Silk not being a component material thereof of chief value."

The paragraph was discussed by Messrs. Cox and Brooks, of New York, and Schenck and other members. Finally the paragraph was passed over without any further amendment.

The next paragraph was that taxing clothing and wearing appared of every description and falmoral and other skirts and skirting composed wholly or in part of woolten, worsted, hair of goats or other animais, except knit goods, flity ceuts per pound and forty per cent ad valorem.

On motion of Mr. Schenck the same amendment made to the last paragraph was made to this, inserting the words "Silk not being a component material thereof of chief value." No further amendment was made to the paragraph was that taxing webbing, bindings, braids, galloons, fringes, gimps and headness manufactured or made wholly or in part of wool, worsted or goat's nair, fifty cents per pound and thirty-free per cent ad valorem.

On motion of Mr. Schenck the paragraph was amended by inserting the words "Silk not being a component material thereof of chief value."

On motion of Mr. Schenck the paragraph was amended by inserting the words "Silk not being a component material thereof of chief value."

On motion of Mr. Maynans, (rep.) of Tenn., the paragraph was further amended by inserting before the word "wool" the words "cotion-linen" and then passed.

The next paragraph was that taxing cords, tasses, buttons and ornaments for dresses and outside garments made wholly or in part of wool or goat's hair, sixty per cent at valorem.

On motion of Mr. Schenck the same amendment as to slik was adopted to this paragraph. No further amendment was made to this or to the following paragraph.

The next paragraph was that taxing carpets.

Mr. Brooks, (of N. Y.) moved to strike out the paragraph.

Mr. Brooks, (of N. Y.) moved to strike out the paragraph.

Mr. Brooks' amendment was rejected, and the paragraph.

Mr. Brooks' amendment was rejected, and the paragraph was passed over without amendment, except to insert Brussels carpets twenty-eight cents per yard and thirty five per cent an ratherem.

Mr. Jenokas, (rep.) of R. I., moved to insert a new paragraph, imposing an additional duty of five per cent on woolen cloths, woolen shawls and other manufactures of wool valued at over two dollars per square yard. Rejected.

Mr. Hoak, (rep.) of Mass. moved to amend the paragraph on carpets by adding a proviso that all Brussels carpets of a higher grade than tapestry carpets should be hable to a duty of forty-four cents a square yard and thuty-five per cent ad valorem, Rejected.

Rejected.

The next paragraph was that in reference to oilcloths.

On motion of Mr. Schenck the paragraph was
appended to as to read "On olicioths for floors, amended so as to read "On olletons for floors stamped or printed, forty-five per cent ad valorem. In sik oliciota, sixty per cent ad valorem. No amendments were offered to the three following paragraphs in reference to spun and throws

ing paragraphs in reference to spun and thrown sits.

The next paragraph was that taxing sik buttons and outside garments fifty per cent "at vatorem, to which amendments were offered and rejected. No amendments were offered to the two following paragraphs in reference to sik plush and sik laces. The next paragraph was, on motion of Mr. Schenck, amended so as to read "On all manufactures of mixed materials, sik being the component part of chief value and not otherwise herein provided for, sixty per cent ad vatorem,"

Mr. BUTLER, of Mass., moved to add a new paragraph, taxing at twenty-five per cent ad vatorem webbings composed of silk and rubber or silk and other material, sik being the material of chief value used in the manufacture of shoes.

Mr. JENCKES moved to make the duty fifty per cent.

cent.
Without disposing of either amendment the committee rose, having gone through over three pages of the bill. of the bill.

ANNEXATION OF DOMINICA.

Mr. BUTLER, of Mass., asked unanimous consent to introduce air joint resolution to annex the republic of Dominic.

Mr. Brows, of N. Y., objected unless Ireland were annexed too-paying for it with the Alabama claims.

Mr. Butler said they had plenty of Ireland now, but none of Domingo.

but none of Domingo.

RESOLUTION RESCINDED.

Mr. KELSEY, (rep.) of N. Y., moved to rescind the resolution adopted to-day granting the use of the hall for the celebration of the fifteenth amendment. The resolution was rescinded without a division, and the Select Committee discharged.

The House then, at five o'clock, adjourned.

IMPORTANT SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY.

Actual Experiment and Success in the Proof Metallic Hydr Demonstrating Professor Graham's Theory. About twenty gentlemen were gathered in the hal of the Lyceum of Natural History at 64 Madison avenue last evening to listen to the reading of a pape by Dr. O. Loew, of the College of New York, on the subject of "Hydrogenium Amalgam" and notices by Dr. Paul Schweitzer of recent chemical investige tions. The president, Dr. Newberry, called the order at eight o'clock, and after the meeting to transaction of some unimportant miscellaneous

Dr. Loew came forward, and after reading a very interesting paper on the subject of hydrogen and in possible amalgamations, proceeded to an experi mental Illustration of the method he employed t produce an amalgam of bydrogen and mercury Taking an amalgam of zinc containing thirty per cent of zinc, he added an equal volume of a solution of bi-chloride of platinum; this, after carefully shaking for some time, he poured into an earthen vessel containing water. Hydrochloric acid was employed to dissolve all the excess of zinc. Hereupon in the bottom of the vessel there was collected a voluminous brilliant amaigram of hydrogenium and mercury, exactly similar to the well known ammonium amaigram. The amalgram immediately increases in volume and the nydrogen at the same time rapidly escapes, but without odor. This hydrogen has active properties similar to the bloxide of water. It also has high reducing and other properties as explained by Frolessor Graham. Dr. Loew stated in addition that 150 volumes of hydrogen escaped from the smalgam; this, however, was under circumstances where much of the hydrogen was unavoidably lost. of bl-chloride of platinum; this, after carefully shak

Dr. Walz, in alluding to Dr. Loew's paper and Dr. Walz, in alluding to Dr. Loew's paper and experiments, said the discovery was one of great importance, and had it not been anticipated by Prolessor Graham list year would have created no inconsiderable excitement in the scientific world. Dr. Loew was still the only person, with the exception of Professor Grainam, who had succeeded in producing the amalgamation of zinc and mercury. Dr. Walz also presented a second experiment of a similar nature. A discussion followed between Drs. Loew and Walz in regard to the existence or non-existence of antozone.

ar nature. A discussion followed between Drs. Loew and Waiz in regard to the existence of non-existence of antozone.

Professor Joy, of Columbia College, said:—"The admirable experiment of Dr. Loew showed that Professor Schoenoein, of Basiz, was in 1865 on the eve of discovering metalle hydrogen. At this time Schoenbein exhibited to him the following action of zinc amalgam upon water. By agitating violently an amalgam upon water, By agitating violently an amalgam of zinc and mercury in water the water is partially decomposed and appears to be split off into oxide of zinc and bi-oxide of hydrogen. If the remaining liquid be filtered and todde of potassium and starch be added, there is no reaction, but if proto-oxidelof from be added the blue color at once appears. Dr. Loew had carried the investigation further and had succeeded in capturing the hydrogen apid combining it with mercury. If Snoenoein had thought of doing this he would have discovered hydrogenium antecedent to Graham. Dr. Leow is intitled to great credit for having so greatly enriched our knowledge of hydrogen and rendered the isolation of that metal highly probable." Dr. Selly did not believe that sufficient proof nad yet been adduced that hydrogen was a metal or could be amalgamated with a metal.

Dr. PACL Schweitzer read a paper on recent investigations, and concluded with an exhibition of an analysis made by him in the School of Mines.

Professor Joy called attention to the recent paper of Professor Leebig on fermentation, in which he

Professor Joy cailed attention to the recent of Professor Liebly on fermentation, in whiso ably answered the attacks which have been during the last ten years upon his theory.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS

The Masonic fraternity of Chicago and Milwankee have been severely victimized intely by a Frussian named August an Litterback, nalling from Texas, who succeeded in obtaining a considerable sum of moder of Masons before his villanty was detected.

was detected.

Azriel Lewis, of Baitimorý, was yesterday morning convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to six months in prisonment for mudering his little son, aged four years.

Daniel Morrison, editor of the Toronto (Cansda) Deligation of the State of the State

william S. Lucas hung himself in the Boston Jail yeste ay, by means of a handkerchief and towel, to the gratic of his cell.

Two new three story buildings in Schenectady, N. Y., fell yesterday mornings and are a complete wreck. Six or eight men were in the building at the time. One was killed and three injuried.

Public Sentiment Favorable to the New York Appointments.

Position and Influence of the Lucky Assemblymen.

A Number of Local Bills Passed

by the Assembly.

ALEANY, April 11, 1870. In the absence of any particular legislative excitement the Mayor's appointments for the new and re-formed city government form the principal subject of conversation here. It would be too much to say that satisfaction upon this point is universal, but it is veryigeneral. Of course, one must expect that

who proclaim loudly against this, that and the other appointment, but who would not be content with any less than the selection of their own names for certain offices. It is largely conceded that

where there are numerous ambitious expectants of

office there must be

MAYOR HALL happily together—wisdom in the choice of com-petent, experienced and trustworthy men for the heads of departments; skill in the nice discrimination he has exercised in rewarding the fidelity of those democrats who have stood by the cause of the revolutionized city government, and magnanimity a appointing so many of his political opponents because of their fitness and with a view to non-partisanship wherever possible in local government, Especially is there great satisfaction here at the appointment to commissionerships of THE FOUR ASSEMBLYMEN,

Hitchman, Frear, Nuchtman and Blair. The career of the former gentleman in the Speaker's chair has made him many friends in both parties for his firmness, kindness, promptness of action and im partiality.

ALRCE PREAR

with whose name the charter will be linked forevermore, in connection with the names of Sweeny and Tweed, made himself conspicuous in the Assem-bly more by his constant fidelity to the interests o the party than by the more attractive elements of oratory. He rarely speaks, and never without point

and purpose.

MARTIN NACHTMAN,
Commissioner of the Excise Department, although not at all demonstrative, is an earnest worker for everything regarding the democratic party. He never misses a session, and never allows a point to escape him. When he speaks it is with solid German sense, which gathers interest from his slightly German accent. His specialty is the interests of his countrymen. JOHN J. BLAIR, the sworn friend and follower of Tweed, withstood

the sworn friend and follower of Tweed, withatood the temptations of his young colleagues all through the strile over the Charter. He held on to the flag-staff of his chief, and kept the banner of the old democracy flying, not so much by his voice as by the pertinactly with which he adhered to the fath of Tammany and the greatness of Bill Tweed. He has his reward now in the Fire Department and a salary of \$5,600 a year. It is not a matter of surprise that.

is retained in his old place as Park Commissioner, through there were a few wise owls who predicted that his unfortunate collision with Amsworth in the house a few weeks ago had lost him caste, and would probably militate against his chances for honor and emolument in the new government. But the owls were disappointed. Tom is too good a fighter and too bold a talker to be set aside: moreover, his executive ability eminently qualifies him for the place he holds.

nighter and too bold a taker to be set aside; moreover, his executive ability eminently qualifies nimfor the place he holds.

ALL CALM.

For further interesting legislation we must await
the arrival of the tax levies, which will probably
be here this week. It is generally understood that
there are only a lew points in them that will provoke
any discussion, and that, of course, in comparison
with the trumpet blast which heraided in the Charter, will be but a penny pipe which schoology
toot. Any section similar to the tenth section
of last year, with reference to what are
called "actarian" schools, or charitable institusons, will certainly excite the ire of the republicans in both houses. We had a section of timeteening during the debate on the Charter in the senate. Kennedy will screw up his temper and his
mouth to the point of bitter opposition. Parker,
Woodin, Jarvis and Lord will meet the question
with more dignity, but not with less hostinty, it
will be curious to observe the course of Genet on
the democratic benches after his terrible denunciation of sectarian appropriations while "fighting the
tiger" during the Charter debate.

The general desire is towards as early an adjournment as possible. The hundred days will expire
with the end of this week, but as

THE ADJOURNMENT SINE DIE

when the hour arrives to cut off the salaries of members is rather the exception than the raie, the certainty is that the session will run on to the 25th or
25th list. This will be a gain of fourteen days on
the session of last year, which reached the 10th of

stanting is that the session will then no to the 25th of 5th link. This will be a gain of fourteen days on the session of last year, which reached the 10th of May. The New York and Brooklyn members are anxious for an early adjournment; but the countrymen, who have their busnel baskets still full of petty bills would be glad to see them all empited before they go back to their constituencies, they hope to be crowned with the honor of oning something of note for the communities which sent them here. Probably one-third of the bills introduced will have inexorably to be over for a future tession unless the grinding committees do marvelnous hard work.

ness-The Fare Question of Railroads-The District Courts in New York-The Long Island Underground Railroad-The Eric Affairs ALBANY, April 11, 1870.

As usual, when the House does not adjourn until Monday night, the attendance this morning is decidedly slim. There is a quorum present, but the lobbies, galleries and anterooms are almost wholly Notwithstanding the fact that matters looked dull

was disposed of with a rapidity that may well en title the lawmakers of 1870 to be styled

THE LIGHTNING LEGISLATURE.

The way they made the business hop this morning was a caution to snakes. The majority of matters disposed of, however, are merely local affairs, and do not directly interest the people at large.

THE GRINDING COMMITTEE have been entrusted with another large batch of bills, and the number reported by the committee the other day were to-day taken up and the reports of the committee agreed to. Pearsall's bill in tion to

by which any company may oblige a passenger who does not procure a ticket before going on a train to pay ten cents extra fare, after a large amount of usdinage and buncombe, was amended so as to leave the extra charge where it stands at present, giving permission for an extra charge of five cents. The Henald As A LeGislative Text Book was used to-day by Hon. Peter Mitchell in advocating the passage of his bill compeding the railroad companies in the city of New York to run extra cars at certain hours in the day and prohibiting them from charging fare for a person not provided with a seat. Peter picaded strongly for his cause and quoted from the Henald of February 25 and March 14 to show the desirability and absolute necessity of some such regulation as he proposed. His bill was progressed, but may safely be regarded as doomed to die the death. The bill in relation to the appointment of marshal and clerks to THE CIVIL COURTS IN NEW YORK was up to-day, but was recommitted to the Committee on Cities. There it will die beyond a doubt, unless some heavy draft of wind or a strong dap from the wing of THAT ANGEL OF DESTRUCTION be brought to cear upon it and blow or throw it ahead. The poor justices have been up here week after week to arge the passage of this bill, because it will give them the power of engaging their "neity" themselves; but now they may find that they will have their labor for their pains. Node 100 peters and the committee on Railroads to report complete at any time. This is the project to when I referred when it was first mirroduced, and provides for the construction of a tunnel for a railroad from some point within half a mile of the Whilaussoling ferry and Januacca. This may arove to be time end of the matter, as the Rairoad Committee here is concerned. His action in possessing himself of certain papers, which were the property of the committee for the purpose of completing or strengthening has arguments, has destroyed a great deal of the require which was entertained for him at first by many of t

m relation to

THE ERIE DIRECTORY
will not be repealed, and it is possible that some
other measures may be 'put through' to strengthen
the directors in their present postion. Mr. furt
seemed to make a special effort to allude pointerly
and mismaningly to Mr. Tweed as one of the more
fortunate of the directory, and as Tweed is now

THE STATE CAPITAL. "Doss," the allusion to him will not aid Mr. Burt's cause. It is stated, further, that the bill was introduced more as a cut against Measts. Sweeny and Tweed thin against Gould and Fisk, and that idea will probably help to squelch it in committee or kill it it does before the House. The bill in relation

NEW BRIDGE AT ALBANY
Over the Hudson was to-day ordered to a third readling. What its fate may be it is difficult as yet to
determine, Members who come up by the Hudson
filver road undoubtedly favor it, and it may be that
it will be pushed through. Many people here are
opposed to it very bitterly, and will, of course, do
their best to defeat it. The election of

will be held on Thursday by joint bailot. Oswald Ottendorfer and Erastus Brooks are the only persons now prominently mentioned, with chances decidedly in layer of the latter.

The Covernor has signed the State Excise bill, which passed the Legislature last week.

Assemblyman Fields After the Lawyers-Taking Fees from Both Parties to the Same Case-Probable Investigation Into the Con-duct of Certain New York Lawyers.

ALBANY, April 11, 1870.

The lawmakers are after the lawyers with a sharp tick, as may be seen from the bill introduced tonight by Mr. Fields. Reports are current that limbs of the law in high standing and of good social repute have on several occasions obtained information from clients and then obtained information from clients and then taking fees from opposing parties and using the information obtained by them in their former positions to gain their cases and effect settlements to their own advantage. Several mames are bruited about as having thus manipulated in important railroad suits—names of men which, if mentioned, would create an intense excitement among the iswyers of New York city. Until there is some further definite information it would not be well to mention. But it need not astonish anybody if a committee of investigation were appointed to inquire into the manner of business lately transacted of certain prominent lawyers of the metropolis. The big fish swallow up the little fish in law as in other professions, and the mutual admiration society lately incorporated, it is said, is merely to cloak up underhand dealings and doings of their members. It is said to say, however, that there will be a rattling of dry bones among the legal lights of New York when they read this buil of Mr. Fields.

THE BILL EXEMPTING BONDS AND MONTGAGES from taxation created quite a spicy decade in the Assembly. Van Steenburgh threatened that if the bill was passed he would join the republican party, whereu pon several of the republican second up and said they hoped the bill would not pass, as they did not want the gentiennan. The bill will undourstedly be squelched.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, April 11, 1870.

REPORTS. By Mr. GRANAM-Amending the charter of the Bushwick Savings Bank.

GENERAL ORDERS. The following bills were then ordered to a third

reading:-Fixing the compensation of the stenographer of

lings county.
Incorporating the Iona Yacht Club.
Amending the charter of the Insurers' Own Fire Insurance Company.

Providing for the payment of the certificates issued to the soldiers of the war of 1812.

To establish a police force in the city of Schenectady.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, April 11, 1870. Mr. LAWRENCE introduced a bill to extend the time for the completion of the Harism River and Portchester Railroad.

GENERAL ORDERS. The following bills were ordered to a third read-

ounty; for the better prevention of disease and cruelty to animals transported on railroads and confined at slaughter houses, &c.; extending the boundaries of the Eighteenth ward, Brooklyn; altering the boundaries of the Eighteenth ward Brooklyn; incorporating the New York Evening Law School; also to pay the surviving members of the volunteers of the war with Mexico.

By Mr. Flagg-Relative to the New York common schools.

BILLS INTRODUCED. By Mr. CULLEN—Amending the charter of the German Loan and Trust Company of Brooklyn; also consolidating the Hebrew Relief Societies of Brooklyn; also relative to the Fire Department of Brooklyn; also relative to the Fire Department of Brooklyn;

By Mr. Hustan-Amending the charter of the By Mr. O'REER To extend the Flatbush and

By Mr. O'REEFE—To extend the Flathush and Coney Island Railroad to the ierries in Brooklyn.

The Joint resolution to proceed to elect a Regent of the University on the 14th was adopted.

SINKING FUND FOR RAIROADS BONDS.

On motion of Mr. BEAMIS the Judiciary Committee was directed to prepare and report a bill to compet the creation of a stoking fund to receen the bonds issued in aid of railroads by municipal corporations.

The House then took a recess until seven o'clock this evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The following Railroad Aid bills, making the appro-priations stated, were ordered to a third reading:— The Walkill Valley Kailroad, \$125,000. The Southern Central, \$5,000 per mile constructed.
A general bill to any road, \$5,000 per mile con-

tructed.
The Cattaraugus Railroad, \$5,000 per mile constructed.

The Carthage, Watertown and Sackett's Harbor, when completed, \$100,690.

The Lake Ontario Shore, when completed, \$500,000, The Cazenovia and Canastoga, exempting its nonds from taxation.

The Cazenovia and Camastoga, exempting its bonds from taxation.

Mr. FIELDS AFTER THE LAWYERS.

Mr. FIELDS introduced the following very important but aimed at counsel who are in the habit of taking fees on both sides:—

AN ACT TO REGULATE THE CONDUCT OF ATTOENEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW.

The people of the State of New York represented in the Senate and Assembly do enect as follows:—

SECTION I.—Any attorney or counseller at law who here tofore acted or may hereafter act as attorney or conseller at least who where after acced or may hereafter act as attorney or conseller after acced or may hereafter act as attorney or conseller after acced in the second or may hereafter acced in retainer as counsel for any person, and who is the course of such ection, suit or proceeding or in any information in confidence from such dient, or has advised or hereafter sain advise any client that he may lawfully do any act or thing, and who shall hereafter use the information thus obtained in any action, sail or proceeding adverse to such client, or who shall appear as attorney or counsel in any action, sail or proceeding adverse to such client, or who shall appear as attorney or counsel that have active any action which such attended the purpose of obtaining any relief against him or them on the ground of the flegality or any action which such attorney or counsel shall have active a state of the purpose of obtaining any relief against him or them on the ground of the flegality of any action which such attorney or counsel shall have active at a state of the purpose of obtaining any relief against him or them on the ground of the flegality of any action which such attorney or counsel shall have active at a state of the purpose of obtaining any relief against him or them on the ground of the flegality of any action which such attorneys the purpose of obtaining any relief against him or them on the ground of the flegality of any action which such attorneys the purpose of obtaining any relief against him or them on the ground of the f

GENERAL ORDERS.
The following bills were ordered to a third read-

ing:Authorizing the Rondout and Oswego hailroad
Company to increase its rate of fare to four cents

Company to increase its rate of fare to four cents per inite.

Amending the set designating holidays to be observed in the payment of notes, &c.,

On motion of Mr. Burns the bill was so amended as to make notes, &c., failing due on holidays payable the day after.

Appropriating \$52,000 to aid in the completion of the Grassy Point and Suffern Railroad.

Extending the time for the completion of the Rondout and Port Jervis Railroad.

Evening Session. To extend the time for completing the Cattacangus To exempt from taxation money loaned on bond

and mortgage.

Mr. ALVORD moved to amend with a provision that real property be exempted from taxation to the amount encumbered.

The bill was then advocated by Messrs. Jacobs and Fields, and opposed by Messrs. Alvord, Littlejohn and others, when progress was reported and the House refused to grant leave to sit again.

Amending the act for the benefit of married women insuring the lives of their husbands.

Adjourned.

BLOODY AFFRAY IN HUDSON CITY.

Yesterday afternoon, between five and six o'clock, four notorious rowdies, named Jim Boucher, Bob Joyce, Andy Burke and Peter Bauer, entered Pison's saloon at the Five Corners, in Hudson City, and called for drinks. After some time they became very noisy and abusive, till the bartender. Frederick flaug, ordered them to leave. This they reduced to do, and write Prederick was stooping to fill some liquor for them in the hope they would leave immediately alterwards, Boucher lifted an earthen pitcher and struck him such a blow on the top of the skull that the pitcher was shivered to pieces and Hang's skull fractured in such a manner that he now lies in a very precarious condition. Seargeant Maguire, officers keilly and Tudov placed the gang under arrest, except Joyce, who escaped. When the officers were conducting them to the police station Boucher cried out to his companious to make their escape, and a desperate struggle followed. Boucher caught officer Reilly's hand in his teeth, and would have oliten off two fingers and on sergoant Maguire pressed his hand on the rowdy's loguiar and almost suffocated him. The rudians were lodged in the county jail, and Recorder Aidridge refused to take bail. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Joyce.

FIRE IN CANAL STREET.

About six o'clock last evening a fire occurred on the first floor of 300 Canal street, occupied by James White, importer and manufacturer of artificial flowers. The stock was damaged \$1,500; covered by insurance in the Security. Stuyvesant and People's insurance companies. The cause of the fire is unknown.